

Announcement of the  
**Meditari Accountancy Research Conference 2025**

to be held at the University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

4-5 September 2025

Conference Theme

**Accounting in a changing world**

Note: All accounting research papers are welcome at the conference, and there is no need for papers to relate directly to the conference theme.



## Plenary Speakers:

**Prof. John Dumay**



John Dumay is Professor of Accounting and Finance at Macquarie University, Sydney. His research relates to modern slavery, intellectual capital, non-financial accounting and reporting, research methods, and academic writing, which he links to management, accounting, and scholarly practice.

Elsevier and Stanford University have recognised John as one of the world's top 2% of scientists based both on lifetime citations, and for each year since 2019. In addition, The Australian newspaper recognised him as Australia's Top Researcher in Accounting & Taxation for 2020, 2022, and 2023.

John has an outstanding record as the author or co-author of over 120 peer-reviewed academic journal articles, publishing in prestigious journals such as Accounting Auditing and Accountability Journal, The British Accounting Review, Journal of Intellectual Capital, Public Management Review, Financial Accountability and Management, and The Journal of Business Ethics.

John is an Associate Editor of Accounting Auditing and Accountability Journal, and Meditari Accountancy Research, as well as Deputy Editor for Accounting & Finance.

**Prof. Sumit Lodhia**



Sumit Lodhia is a Professor of Accounting at the University of South Australia (UniSA) Business where he leads research focused on sustainability accounting and reporting as the co-director for Centre for Markets, Values and Inclusion. He was presented with the annual Australasian - Centre for Social and Environmental Accounting Hall of Fame Award for 2017.

For the last five years, Professor Lodhia has been ranked in the top 2% of cited researchers globally for a single year and for overall career in 2023 (Stanford University Top 2% World Scientist Ranking).

Sumit is also the author of the "Qualitative Pitch", a research template for pitching qualitative research ideas. He has strong links to industry, enabling him to research the sustainability accounting practices of major Australian organisations, both public and private, and he applies his academic research through his teaching, lecturing on sustainability accounting, mentoring staff and supervising PhD and Masters students.

### Conference convenor:

**Prof. Stefano Coronella, University of Pisa, Italy**

### Conference submission instructions:

- Note: All accounting research papers are welcome at the conference, and there is no need for papers to relate directly to the conference theme.
- The closing date for submissions is 10 May 2025.
- Email your full paper to [meditaripisa2025@ec.unipi.it](mailto:meditaripisa2025@ec.unipi.it) by 10 May 2025. The subject line of submission emails should be "Meditari Conference Paper Submission".

### Key dates:

- **10 May 2025:** Submission deadline
- **20 June 2025:** Acceptance of the papers for the conference
- **31 July 2025:** Early-bird registration closes

For more information about the conference and to register, please visit: <https://meditaripisa2025.ec.unipi.it/>. The website will be progressively updated with new information in the future. We kindly request you check the website for updates about the conference.

**Conference theme:**

## **Accounting in a changing world**

The interrelationship between accounting and organisational and social change has attracted the interest of many accounting scholars (Napier, 2006; Walker, 2016; Carnegie *et al.*, 2023). Thanks to an interdisciplinary approach, the discipline of accounting has moved beyond its traditional focus on economic and rationalist technicisms to embrace a broad vision of accounting as not only a technical but also a moral and social practice (Carnegie *et al.*, 2024). It is widely recognised that accounting is intimately linked with the social context in which it operates. Not only does the social context influence accounting, but it is also affected by the accounting itself. This field of research no longer focuses on a conception of accounting as a neutral instrument that measures objective phenomena, but seeks to examine the role of accounting in society (Gendron, 2018; de Villiers and Sharma, 2020; Maran *et al.*, 2023).

From the past to the present, organisational and social changes have shaped the world in which we live. Breaking points in the form of political, economic, social, environmental crises and digital transformation have attracted the interest of accounting scholars, who have sought to understand how accounting can help manage these changes and how the latter can trigger a process of change within accounting itself (Robson and Ezzamel, 2023; Carnegie *et al.*, 2024).

Political, economic, social and environmental crises have profoundly affected society by raising and exacerbating numerous sustainability challenges, including those related to environmental disasters, epidemics and inequality. Accounting research has made great strides in understanding the intersection between accounting and sustainability (Bebbington and Unerman, 2020; Twyford, 2023; Bigoni *et al.*, 2023; Carnegie *et al.*, 2023, 2024). Accounting has been studied in relation to the many practices, such as financial reporting, auditing, cost measurement and performance management, that can be decisive in promoting responsible business and sustainable development. Attention has also been extended to the public sector, where scholars are increasingly interested in studying the place of accounting within the process of public value creation. This fuels reflections on how public value measurement and management can overcome the limitations of approaches that are limited to measuring efficiency and support public administrations in producing public services that contribute to creating a socially and ethically responsible society (Bracci *et al.*, 2019; Moore, 2014). An ongoing research programme that deserves further attention is the study of the potential of accounting to promote change in society and organisations through the formation of new identities guided by ethical principles. This is made possible by exploring the potential of accounting education as a catalyst for shaping a future generation of socially aware and ethically guided accountants (Othman and Ameer, 2024; Twyford *et al.*, 2024). In addition, this research agenda encourages reflection on how dialogic accounting and accountability influence political contestation and the emergence of ethically engaged social movements (George *et al.*, 2023). Accounting scholars are also encouraged to reflect on the 'dark side' of accounting, where accounting practices reinforce the marginalisation of certain social groups or promote greenwashing techniques that 'sell' a corporation as environmentally conscious even when it de facto pursues 'business as usual'. This tends to perpetuate organisational structures that reproduce power inequalities (Chiapello, 2017; Bigoni and Mohammed, 2023; Ghio *et al.*, 2024).

Digital transformation through the development of technologies such as social media, big data, internet of things and artificial intelligence is a further organisational and social change which has overwhelmed our society and paved the way for studies on the challenges and limitations of such technologies in relation to accounting. Studies have started to explore the role of these technologies as an information tool within accounting processes (Mancini *et al.*, 2021; de Villiers *et al.*, 2021; Stainbank and Gurr, 2016). It is therefore important to understand the new capabilities that are needed by an accountant to harness digital transformation and enable it to be integrated into accounting practices (Ferri *et al.*, 2021; Mancini *et al.*, 2021). Among the various digital technologies that have emerged, increasing attention is being paid to artificial intelligence as a tool that imitates human problem-solving and learning capabilities (Staszkiwicz *et al.*, 2024; Bracci, 2023). In the context of universities, accounting scholars worry that “colonization of academia by artificial intelligence may erode, deskill and degrade core academic activities” (Gendron *et al.*, 2022, p. 1) and invite further reflections on the implications artificial intelligence may have on those doing and evaluating research. Artificial intelligence is also invading the education of accounting students, thereby inviting reflections on the risks that such technology may pose to the learning process of future generations of accountants (Ballantine *et al.*, 2024).

Given the multiplicity of organisational and social changes and their potential impact on accounting, there is a growing interest in studying the prodromes of the transformation and evolution of accounting thought in this changing world (Robson and Ezzamel, 2023; Alawattage and Wickramasinghe, 2022; Napier, 2006). The roots of the development of accounting thought lie in the changing socio-economic structure of the context in which such thinking occurs. Accounting intellectuals have tried to frame accounting thought to respond to the needs of the society in which they lived (Coronella and Maran, 2024; Näsi *et al.*, 2014). For example, in the Italian context, the industrial development that marked the transition from small-sized agricultural, commercial or artisan family businesses to large industrial companies, led intellectuals to conceptually develop new accounting systems in order to respond to the needs of the emerging economic scenario. This led to the transition from the ‘asset-based view’ school of thought led by Fabio Besta, to the ‘income-based view’ school led by Gino Zappa (Coronella and Maran, 2024). The crucial role of accounting intellectuals in the process of changing accounting thought deserves further study. Deepening the role of academic and professional accounting intellectuals in the dissemination of accounting thought is also important, by highlighting how their position in the political and civil society is pivotal in this process (Costa *et al.*, 2024). Additional research should also deepen the understanding of the function of educational institutions dedicated to the dissemination of accounting practices, such as universities, in the process of accounting change (Robson and Ezzamel, 2023).

Against this background, we are pleased to announce a conference of Meditari Accountancy Research on 4-5 September 2025 in Pisa, a historical city rich in monuments, museums and magnificent buildings of immense artistic value, including the world-renowned Miracle Square. Meditari Accountancy Research enjoys significant international reputation, it publishes around 90 articles a year and is ranked 8th among accounting journals by Google Scholar, and 20th by Scopus (CiteScore = 7.8). The conference will stimulate reflection on the interrelation of accounting with organisational and social change. In particular, the conference will trace the two-way connection of accounting with a changing world. On the one hand it will show how accounting can help manage, nurture or inhibit organisational and social change. On the other it will highlight the processes of change within



accounting and how such change is triggered by the evolution of the external environment. The conference offers an opportunity for accounting scholars to investigate the major breaking points that have marked the progress of our society, such as political, economic, social and environmental crises, digital transformation and generation shifts, by adopting both contemporary and historical perspectives.

Although contributions covering a wide range of accounting topics, along with various methodological and theoretical frameworks, will be welcomed, authors are encouraged to align their work with the theme of the conference. Research may encompass, but is not restricted to, investigations that seek to answer the following research questions:

- What are the changes in accounting that have been driven by major political, social, economic and environmental changes?
- How are the organisational and social changes reflected in changing accounting paradigms?
- In the context of the many organisational and social changes, what opportunities and/or threats have been engendered in accounting?
- What are the determinants of changes in accounting thought?
- How does the role of accounting intellectuals in political, civil and cultural institutions influence changes in accounting thought?
- How and which accounting practices can foster change within society and organisations contributing to the creation of a world guided by ethical principles?
- How can accounting help inhibit organisational and social change and perpetuate socially accepted ideologies?
- How has accounting education been influenced by organisational and social changes?
- What is the role of accounting education in fostering generational change leading to a future generation of socially aware and ethically guided accountants?

## References

- Alawattage, C. and Wickramasinghe, D. (2022), "Strategising management accounting: liberal origins and neoliberal trends", *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*, Vol. 35 No. 2, pp. 518-546.
- Ballantine, J., Boyce, G. and Stoner, G. (2024), "A critical review of AI in accounting education: Threat and opportunity", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 99 No. 102711.
- Bebbington, J. and Unerman, J. (2020), "Advancing research into accounting and the UN Sustainable Development Goals", *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*, Vol. 33 No. 7, pp. 1657-1670.
- Bracci, E. (2023), "The loopholes of algorithmic public services: an "intelligent" accountability research agenda", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 36 No. 2, pp. 739-763.

- Bracci, E., Papi, L., Bigoni, M., Deidda Gagliardo, E. and Bruns, H.-J. (2019), "Public value and public sector accounting research: a structured literature review", *Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management*, Vol. 31 No. 1, pp. 103-136.
- Bigoni, M. and Mohammed, S. (2023), "Critique is unsustainable: A polemic", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 97 No. 102555.
- Bigoni, M., Lazzini, S., Occhipinti, Z. and Verona, R. (2023), "Environmental accounting and state power in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany (1537–1621)", *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*, Vol. 36 No. 6, pp. 1503-1528.
- Carnegie, G.D., Gomes, D., Parker, L.D., McBride, K. and Tsahuridu, E. (2024), "How accounting can shape a better world: framework, analysis and research agenda", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 32 No. 5, pp. 1529-1555.
- Carnegie, G.D., Gomes, D. and McBride, K. (2023), "COVID-19 and accounting as multidimensional technical, social and moral practice: a framework for future research", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 31 No. 1, pp. 1-26.
- Chiapello, E. (2017), "Critical accounting research and neoliberalism", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 43, pp. 47–64.
- Coronella, S. and Maran, L. (2024), "The qualitative leaps of the accounting discipline in Italy between the nineteenth and twentieth century", *Accounting History*. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1177/10323732241258517>
- Costa, M., Coronella, S., Valenza, G. and D'Andreamatteo, A. (2024), "Accounting paradigms and neoliberalism. A Gramscian interpretative analysis of the evolution of the asset-liability view and revenue-expense view in Italy and the United States (1891–1991)", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 99 No. 102728.
- Ferri, L., Spanò, R., Ginesti, G. and Theodosopoulos, G. (2021), "Ascertaining auditors' intentions to use blockchain technology: evidence from the Big 4 accountancy firms in Italy", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 29 No. 5, pp. 1063-1087.
- Ghio, A., Occhipinti, Z. and Verona, R. (2024), "The Consideration of Diversity in the Accounting Literature: A Systematic Literature Review", *European Accounting Review*, pp. 1–25. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638180.2024.2330089>
- Gendron, Y. (2018), "On the elusive nature of critical (accounting) research", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 50, pp. 1–12.
- Gendron, Y., Andrew, J. and Cooper, C. (2022), "The perils of artificial intelligence in academic publishing", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 87 No. 102411, pp. 1-12.
- George, S., Brown, J., and Dillard, J. (2023), "Social movement activists' conceptions of political action and counter-accounting through a critical dialogic accounting and accountability lens", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 91 No. 102408.

- Mancini, D., Lombardi, R. and Tavana, M. (2021), "Four research pathways for understanding the role of smart technologies in accounting", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 29 No. 5, pp. 1041-1062.
- Maran, L., Bigoni, M. and Morrison, L. (2023), "Shedding light on alternative interdisciplinary accounting research through journal editors' perspectives and an analysis of recent publications", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 93 No.102420, pp.1-20.
- Moore, M.H. (2014), "Public value accounting: Establishing the philosophical basis", *Public administration review*, Vol. 74 No.4, pp. 465-477.
- Napier, C.J. (2006), "Accounts of change: 30 years of historical accounting research", *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, Vol. 31 No. 4/5, pp. 445-507.
- Näsi S., Saccon C., Wüstemann S. and Walton P. (2014), "European accounting theory: Evolution and evaluation", in: van Mourik C. and Walton P. (eds) *The Routledge Companion to Accounting, Reporting and Regulation*. New York: Routledge, pp. 72–90.
- Othman, R. and Ameer, R. (2024), "Rethinking accounting education for a sustainable future: charting a course for sustainable development goals 2030", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 32 No. 5, pp. 1809-1836.
- Robson, K. and Ezzamel, M. (2023), "The cultural fields of accounting practices: Institutionalization and accounting changes beyond the organization", *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, Vol. 104 No. 101379, pp.1-20.
- Stainbank, L. and Gurr, K.-L. (2016), "The use of social media platforms in a first year accounting course: An exploratory study", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 24 No. 3, pp. 318-340.
- Staszkievicz, P., Horobiowski, J., Szelałowska, A. and Strzelecka, A.M. (2024), "Artificial intelligence legal personality and accountability: auditors' accounts of capabilities and challenges for instrument boundary", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 32 No. 7, pp. 120-146.
- Twyford, E.J., Musundwa, S., Tanima, F.A. and George, S. (2024), "Bridging the gap: sustainable development goals as catalysts for change in accounting education and society", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 32 No. 5, pp. 1758-1786.
- Twyford, E.J. (2023), "Crisis accountability and aged "care" during COVID-19", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 31 No. 1, pp. 27-51.
- de Villiers, C., Sharma, U. (2020), "A critical reflection on the future of financial, intellectual capital, sustainability and integrated reporting", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, Vol. 70 No. 101999.
- de Villiers, C., Kuruppu, S., Dissanayake, D. (2021), "A (new) role for business – Promoting the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals through the internet-of-things and blockchain technology", *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. 131, pp. 598-609.
- Walker, S.P. (2016), "Revisiting the roles of accounting in society", *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, Vol. 49, pp. 41-50.